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AMONG US

Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations

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AMONG US

Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations, National Education Association.

This publication is distributed to school systems thruout the United States, to public libraries, to teacher education institutions, and to individual teachers interested in international relations. The purpose of the newsletter is to present factual information concerning events and publications. Special emphasis is given to the improvement of understanding in the Western Hemisphere.

Address suggestions and inquiries to the NEA Research Division, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Announcement has been made, by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, of the establishment of the Inter-American Trade Scholarship program under which qualified young men from the other American republics will be brought to the United States for vocational training.

Trainees brought to this country under the plan will be assigned to representative United States concerns engaged in technical, engineering, scientific, economic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural pursuits. They must be citizens of

the American republics, at least 18 and not over 28 years of age, should have a technical background or special aptitude in the fields they intend to study and a working knowledge of the English language. Scholarships will be awarded on a merit basis, and selection will be made with regard to vacancies or opportunities for training in particular concerns in the United States.

Trainees under this program will be placed in organizations on an equal basis with United States trainees. They will do manual "overall" work. They will apply themselves to the job of learning the business to which they are assigned and will receive compensation under the same arrangement as United States trainees studying in the same plants. An orientation course will start the training period to give the selectee a background in technical English and United States methods.

The purpose of the scholarship is to bring to industrial and commercial North America a first-hand picture of the opportunities and problems of the twenty other American republics and to give future industrialists of those republics an intimate insight into North American methods.

The Trade Scholarship will assist in programs now being carried on, or to be started in the future, by agencies thruout the Americas. United States government departments, private organizations and companies have been training students from the southern republics for a number of years. The new government scholarship will be administered as a supplement to and in cooperation with existing plans.

FACTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Many readers of AMONG US may be interested in knowing more about the Foreign Policy Association whose publications have been mentioned often in previous issues of this newsletter. The following comment is quoted from a letter sent by the FPA:

"Every week in the Foreign Policy Bulletin, the research staff gives you a brief, interpretative resumé of the most significant events in the field of world affairs. Included in the Bulletin is a news letter from Washington with important information about events affecting our foreign policy. And once a month, news of our sister republics appears in an article on 'Trends in Latin America.'

"Six times a year, a subject of immediate importance is treated in detail in the well-known Headline Book series. Written in a popular style and interestingly illustrated with original maps and charts, Headline Books tell the story of our times.

"Marquis W. Childs and William T. Stone have written 'Toward a Dynamic America,' the Headline Book to be published in the early fall. It presents the urgent questions resulting from this period of profound change in which we are living. It points to some of the historic principles which have guided us through the years, assesses our achievements and our failures, and outlines some of the new tasks which lie ahead."

Regular membership is \$5 a year and includes the weekly Foreign Policy Bulletin and Washington News Letter, Headline Books, and other privileges, the details of which can be obtained from the Association. Address: Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES
SHORT-WAVE SCHEDULES

The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has begun weekly mailings of United States short-wave radio program schedules to the other American republics.

Forty thousand programs for the week of October 12 were distributed in the first mailing. The programs are printed in three languages, Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

Distribution of these schedules is designed to supply detailed information on all short-wave programs broadcast from this country which can be heard in the other American republics. Each program on the schedules is listed by title, the hour at which it may be heard, and the wave length of the broadcasting station.

Only programs broadcast in Spanish are listed in the Spanish language schedules and, similarly,

Portuguese programs are listed in the Portuguese schedules and English in the English schedules. To further facilitate the location of programs, the Spanish schedules are published in four separate issues, each showing the time in effect in the area in which it is distributed.

WFEA MEETING, JULY 1942

Paul Monroe, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, has announced that at a joint meeting of representatives of the Canadian Teachers Federation and of the American members of the Board of Directors of the World Federation of Education Associations, held in Montreal on October 25, it was voted by the representatives of the World Federation of Education Associations to accept the invitation of the Canadian Teachers Federation to hold a meeting in Montreal, Canada, July 8, 9, and 10, 1942. A local committee was appointed to make plans for the entertainment of attendants at this meeting and to assist in preparing a program for the sections of the World Federation.

In extending a written invitation to the World Federation of Education Associations, Mr. C. N. Crutchfield, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Teachers Federation, and speaking for them, writes:

"The least that we teachers on this side of the Atlantic can do is to keep the torch of freedom burning through our support of the one Federation which represents the teachers of the world. We teachers of Canada feel that there will be a great need for a World Federation after the present disastrous war is won by our allies. The teachers of the devastated areas will be looking to us for leadership, and if we really have faith in Democracy as a living pulsating force, we should unhesitatingly give that leadership when the necessity arises."

AIR STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Complete details have been released by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of a plan for increased cooperation among American republics which will bring young men from below the Rio Grande to be trained as pilots and aviation technicians in the United States, beginning soon after the first of the year. The program, arranged thru the cooperation of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will be under the sponsorship of an Interdepartmental Committee and the courses offered will vary in length from six months to two years. It calls for the initial training of 275 pilots, 18 aeronautical administrative engineers, 87 instructor mechanics, and 120 airplane service mechanics, each pledged in advance to a career in commercial aviation.

Pilot training will be under the supervision of the Army Air Corps and the Civil Aeronautics

Administration. The 75 Army trainees will take the regular Air Corps Training, with the exception of military subjects, while the 200 CAA trainees will learn flying at approved certificated schools which have trained more than 60,000 United States youth in less than three years. The CAA will also carry out all the mechanic training in a similar fashion.

Selection boards will be set up in each country to consider applicants and award scholarships on a competitive basis. Applicants are to be apportioned among the 20 republics, taking into consideration the needs of each for trained personnel. They must be between the ages of 21 and 35. Army trainees must be single, but marriage will constitute no bar to those seeking CAA training. However, subsistence and transportation will not be provided for wives or other dependents, nor will any compensation in the nature of salary be paid to any trainees.

"These young men will help strengthen the ties of friendship already binding the Americas," General Donald H. Connolly (administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration) said, in making the announcement. "Those who successfully complete the various courses will return to their own countries equipped to enter employment in civil life directly in the field of aviation, or with some of the commercial activities which are becoming more and more interwoven with the rapidly growing aviation industry, and will possess the knowledge and skills enabling them to become air line co-pilots; to give proper flight instruction; to supervise the maintenance and repair of aircraft and engines; or to direct schools devoted to the training of aviation mechanics. As a result the domestic and international air transport services thruout the hemisphere will expand and become more homogeneous."

Mr. Henry E. Hein of the James Monroe High School in New York City has been placed officially in charge of all inter-American affairs related to the New York City schools. Are other school systems appointing similar coordinators? If so, let us hear from you as to local plans and activities.

AFTER THE WAR - WHAT?

Everyone is agreed today on the need for adequate defense. There is developing, however, a body of literature on post-war problems and the possibilities of reconstruction. Two publications that represent some of the current proposals for permanent peace have recently appeared.

Construction Now: A Call for the Immediate Beginning of Economic Federation (L. P. Jacks; S. J. R. Saunders, Toronto). This distinguished British educator suggests the application of principles of ethics and of reason to

the post-war settlement. The author emphasizes the need for "a peace economy." The economic unity of the United States is described as the basis of political unity in America. The publication supports the points outlined by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Plan for Permanent Peace (Hans Heymann; Harper and Brothers, New York City). The author, now a professor at Rutgers University, was at one time economic adviser of the German Foreign Office of the Weimar Republic. He proposes an international bank, an international labor organization, and a federal world political authority.

From time to time AMONG US expects to report other publications to those who are interested in a peaceful and prosperous economic structure.

RADIO AFFILIATION

Mexico's largest network - twenty-one radio stations - became affiliated with the Pan American Network of the National Broadcasting Company this past summer. This is an important step in the promotion of understanding, friendship, and cultural relations between the American republics. NBC operates two international short-wave stations - WRCA and WNBI. Two current Latin American programs over NBC are "Good Neighbors" (Thursdays, 10:30 - 11:00 p.m.) and "Hemisphere Review" (Wednesdays, 9:00 - 9:30 p.m.).

60 DAYS ON THE AMAZON

Among the many people who have turned their steps toward South America and have returned preaching the hemispheric slogan of "See America First" is Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle, principal of Bancroft School, Lincoln, Nebraska. She has sent for AMONG US readers an account of a 62-day trip in Brazil which at a cost of only \$130 gave her 6000 miles of travel in the tropics. Excerpts of her account are given below:

"Leaving Rio, October 8, I sailed 12 days in going some 2,000 miles up the east coast of Brazil to Belem, in Para. Ten days later I went another 1,000 miles up the Amazon river to Manos, in the far interior of Brazil. Stops of several hours each at eight different ports along the Brazil east coast were made en route to Belem, while cargoes were being discharged and new ones taken on.

"Scores of passengers went ashore sight-seeing, the port cities being rich in historical lore, old churches, forts, and many other attractions, dating back to 1500. The populations vary from 40,000 to as many as 450,000...

"Another interesting sight was cargo unloading by the natives. In the first port the beautiful bay of Victoria, a miniature replica

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of Rio with its picturesque islands, hills and blue sea, they loaded coffee; in Bahia, 'city of churches,' the oldest town and first capital of Brazil, they put on cocoa, tobacco, hides, gold and diamonds....

"In Recife or Pernambuco's well equipped port (only six days from Europe), we watched... people load sugar, cotton, castor-seed and alcohol - and so on for hours in each port.

"After twelve delightful, interesting days we reached Belem in Para, 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon river. Belem is a charming city of 450,000 people. In spite of being barely one degree from the equator, it has a delightful climate much like Honolulu but with cooler nights. The temperature very rarely reaches ninety degrees and is never cooler than seventy degrees with plenty of showers, 'liquid sunshine,' and generally a sea breeze. Belem has wide streets arched with tall mango trees hanging full of fruit. I made repeated visits to the magnificent tropical gardens of selected Brazilian trees, plants, and a large collection of Brazilian animals, fish and birds. The birds are confined in large wire enclosures containing growing trees, plants and pools, imitating a native habitat. Large water birds, waders, perchers of all sorts, sizes and colors seem to live together peaceably....

"Much has been written about the gorgeous coloring of Brazilian birds, insects and flowers, but all I have read is weak compared to the actual sight as one sees it at Goeldi museum or the Bosque in Belem. Mr. Gunnar Pira, cultured Danish librarian for thirty years at the Goeldi museum, is an inexhaustible source of information and interpreter for the stranger. The Bosque, a large natural reserve of Brazilian tropical forest trees, gives the visitor a glimpse of the native forest with its peaceful quiet, its solemnity and stillness. It specializes in Brazilian orchids. Having one of the largest and finest of collections, they ship to all parts of the world. The 'Director do Orchidario' is Finn Knudsen, a Norwegian-born who spent eight years in training in Heidelberg. His pictures of orchids and other life in the Brazilian forest jungle rival those of National Geographic....

"The lord mayor of Para, Dr. Abelardo Conduru, with a group of officials took me to visit some of the many interesting things of the city. We went through a new school of 1,400 boys and girls. It was two floors only with many open courts, playgrounds, gardens, open gymnasium, health clinics, etc.

"Another large, well equipped school was a college for poor girls. Then another was a vocational or trade school for poor boys. The boys were learning to make beautiful furniture

of choice Brazilian woods, rattan furniture, printing, typing, barbering, tailoring, cooking, cement work, bricklaying and agriculture. We visited a very large modern market, with floors and stalls of marble. His Honor sent a magnificent gift to His Excellency, the governor of Nebraska. In the Amazonas people take much more time to enjoy living. There is much less rush and hurry. I enjoyed the hospitality in English homes, in a Scotch home, an American home and in Brazilian homes.

"A unique experience was a visit to the large 'fazenda' of Mr. and Mrs. Alves De Souza some forty miles up the river from Belem. This 8,000 acre property has been in Mr. De Souza's family since 1546, the title coming from the king of Portugal. Mr. De Souza's father gave 500 slaves their freedom 50 years ago, a year before the government freed the slaves in Brazil. Two hundred descendants of these slaves, Negro and Indian-mixed bloods, continue to live on the property. An Indian boy led us into the deep forest to see birds, orchids and blue butterflies. Two others took us across the river in an Indian 'dug-out' canoe to see the rubber plantation and assaie plantations. These Indians know the jungles and its mysteries...Some Twenty different kinds of fruits, wild and cultivated, grow the year around on this vast property. The income from the property is from rubber and fruit.

"Leaving Para we went up the Amazon another thousand miles to Manaos, our final destination. On the 'Duque de Caxius,' a good boat with fine courteous officers and pleasant travelling companions, we wended our way in the big river that is almost a sea. The varied aspects which this river presents are indescribable. After steaming for many hours on an open river-sea with the shores hardly discernible, the steamer enters the channels and narrows which almost become a tunnel covered by vegetation - the dense and luxurious vegetation of the tropics - through which the solar rays can hardly penetrate. The banks are covered with and peopled by a picturesque flora and fauna. Flocks of birds of variegated colors enliven the local forest.

"The river again widens and later narrows and so on through the whole voyage of five days from Belem to Manaos. We pass several minor towns, Abidos, Santarem, Parintins, Itacoutiana and a big sawmill - making stops at all. At the ports we took on rubber, cocoa, brazil nuts, fine hard woods, mostly rose-wood, tobacco, fish and cattle products, and at one place we saw 5,000 alligator skins loaded....

"I saw the beasts of the Amazonian jungle, huge boa constrictors, enormous alligators, gigantic lizards, big, ugly anteaters, tapirs, and panthers, but they were all in well organized zoos. In the open forests these animals are about as scarce as wild buffalo in Nebraska."

FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION

Due to the breakdown in recent years of the orderly conduct of international trade there is felt among those acquainted with the problem a need for the education of public opinion on the place of foreign trade in our national life. Since interesting the average citizen in questions that involve study and investigation is difficult, foreign trade education should begin in the schools and colleges. Policies now in the making which concern foreign trade will directly affect everyone. If right decisions are to be made, this nation must have an enlightened public opinion.

Leadership in this education program has been assumed by the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., 26 Beaver Street, New York City. A recent pamphlet entitled *The Problem of Foreign Trade Education* serves as a blueprint of the plans of the Education Committee of the Council for the year ahead and describes the organization of regional committees of the Council which will function as planning groups for public forums and discussions. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Council at the above-mentioned address.

An eight-page bulletin pertinent to our trade with Latin America, entitled *Latin American Trade with the United States*, has been issued by the International Chamber of Commerce. It serves as a memorandum of some of the sources of current information and services on this subject. Address Chauncey D. Snow, Manager, American Section, International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

A STUDENT'S REPORT

A letter from a student reveals some of the activities in Latin American studies which have been carried on in Whitney Vocational High School, Toledo, Ohio:

"To me the relationship of the two Americas is a vital point in the sustaining of democracy. In our studying of South America we tried to further the thought of good-will between our countries in our own school. The South Americans have many reasons to feel ill-will toward the people of the United States, but I feel that there are many more good and just relationships than those which have created this profound era of nationalism.

"...Whitney is a girls' vocational school. Many girls all over the city apply but only a few are actually accepted. Here, we are taught a trade by which we can earn a living after we graduate. There are six courses that are available. Among them is Retail Selling in which I am a student. The Sophomore Retailers had Commercial Geography in their curriculum and eventually they came to the study of South America.

"We gave a program on the stage in school to inform the other students of Whitney of our interest in Latin America, countries, the people, the climate, the history, and the social conditions. The program began with a group of girls in a sorority house studying for a test which they expected to have the next day. The conversation is all of South America, the Monroe Doctrine, the world situation, the liberator Simon Bolivar....

"To Brazil we sent the March *Survey Graphic* entitled 'America North and South,' and we received a very nice reply thanking us.

"In our two classes we made maps of South and Central America showing the countries in various colors to distinguish them. We indicated the cities, main products, minerals, and the other important features. The girls brought in samples or pictures of the various products.

"I am certain that the students of Whitney are better informed because of our study and research and we all hope that in the future, as now, our countries will be on friendly terms."

FIFTH-GRADE PAN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

AMONG US is eager to publish reports from teachers on successful classroom work in Latin American studies. Such a report has come from Mrs. Roy R. Gallaway, a fifth-grade teacher in Van Buren, Arkansas. A portion of her letter is reproduced below in the interest of encouraging other teachers to attempt Pan American activities.

"Fifth-grade pupils of King School, Van Buren, Ark., worked out a unit on Pan America last spring. This unit came about as a result of questions the children brought up when we were studying in American history about the digging of the Panama Canal.

"The children visited libraries for information on these countries. They wrote business letters answering advertisements in *Arkansas Education Association Journal* for materials to use in their study. One of these was a letter to Quito, Ecuador, asking for flower seed. (The child ...planted them and they came up but died before they bloomed.)

"The children learned songs suitable to the unit and made an illustrated poster of one of these songs. Booklets about Pan America were made for each subject the children study in school, ...the children cutting the letters and designs for the covers.

"One very interesting booklet was an ABC booklet, showing products of our Pan American neighbors. The children were able to find a product beginning with every letter of the alphabet.

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"Under supervision of the art teacher the children made and painted flags of all our Pan American countries. They also made ...baskets using Mexican and South American designs....

"As a culmination of this unit we presented a program at P.T.A. and served the mothers 'Yerba Mate' and cocoanut cake. (This was only iced tea which we called Yerba Mate because that is the name of the tea so widely used in South America.)

"We also purchased the new series of books 'New World Neighbors' which I notice is advertised in the September issue of NEA *Journal*. Also I see that the *National Parent Teacher Magazine* has two pages devoted to this series of books.

"I'd like to say that I have never seen children work more eagerly or more earnestly than during this study of our Pan American countries."

NEWS NOTES (FROM THE FALL MEETING OF THE PAN AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE SCHOOL OF THE AIR OF THE AMERICAS)

The state department of education in Missouri has issued a booklet suggesting how to integrate each School of the Air broadcast with some course of study in the elementary school.

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Special-edition copies of the CBS student guide numbering 20,000 were printed by the Mexican Ministry of Education at the time of the conference in Mexico of the "Radio Escuela" this past summer. These copies were sent out to all the schools of Mexico.

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CBS inaugurated its Pan American network when its two new 50 kilowatt short-wave stations were completed late in the month of October. It now sends 28 hours a week of specially prepared programs to be picked up and redistributed by 68 stations in the Latin American nations. In return we receive from Latin American countries 2½ hours a week which are broadcast over CBS on Saturdays, 4:00 - 4:30 p.m., and on Sundays, 2:00 - 2:30 p.m. The program is entitled "Calling Pan America." These programs are in English.

PAN AMERICAN CENTER ESTABLISHED

Teachers need to be well informed along Pan American lines in order to present to their classes a true picture of our hemispherical affairs. To satisfy the growing demand on the part of many teachers for suitable aids in the Latin

American field, an agency known as the Pan American Educational Center has been established. The Center is under the direction of Ben F. Crowson, Jr. It serves as a clearing-house for materials relative to the teaching of Latin American subjects in the presentday curricula. The publications issued to date are:

Our Southern Neighbors in Review, (a chart).
75 cents. Same, small pocket chart, 15 cents.

Pan American Questionnaire (a quiz on Latin America). 15 cents.

Latin American News Record (a monthly paper).
\$1 a year.

Practical Spanish Handbook (3500 most popular words). 50 cents.

Aside from the above-mentioned publications, the Center thru its contacts in Latin America will make up suggested curricula and outlines for the use of teachers. Inquiries are welcomed with respect to Latin American geography, history, government, and education. Address: Pan American Educational Center, 518 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS TO THE SOUTH

Teachers may be interested in the celebrations of Christmas time in the other American republics with regard to classroom work or program planning before the holidays. A list of references is given here which may be a guide to helpful information.

Allison, Joyce, and Pitcher, Gladys. "Christmas Time in Mexico." *Grade Teacher* 59: 16-19, 72-73; December 1941.

Carr, Sandra. "Christmas That Brought Me Faith." *Scribner's Commentator* 9: 57-60; December 1940. Abridged in *Reader's Digest* 37: 49-52; December 1940.

Christmas preparations in a little Mexican town. Features the posada.

Carson, Margaret. "Christmas Around the World." *Grade Teacher* 51: 42, 64-65; December 1933.

"Christmas Observances in the Americas." *Think* 4: 29, 46-48; December 1938.

Conlan, Lucille M. "Christmas in Mexico." *Instructor* 49: 50, 71; December 1939.

Conlan, Lucille M. "A Mexican Christmas." *Instructor* 49: 20, 64; December 1939.

Goldschmidt, Thea. "Little Mexico Note." *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* 66: 827-31; December 1932.

A Mexican celebration giving in detail a presentation of the drama *Los Pastores*.

Kruse, Paul R., compiler. "Christmas Customs Around the World." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 15: 305, 316; December 1940.

Marchant, Annie d'Armond. "Christmas in Summer." *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* 70: 947-50; December 1936.

"Mexican Christmas Play as Written by the Children of 4-C, Glassboro, New Jersey." *School Arts* 36: 202-206, 233-34; December 1936.

Prosch, Marion Jean. "Noche Buena - Christmas in Mexico." *School Arts* 36: 201-202; December 1936.

Sechrist, Elizabeth, compiler. *Christmas Everywhere*. Revised and enlarged edition. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Co., 1936. 176 p.
Christmas customs described for the juvenile reader: p. 28-38, Mexico; p. 162-64, a paragraph on Peru, Chile, Brazil, and Argentina.

Sedgwick, Ruth. "Christmas in Andacollo." *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* 69: 910-16; December 1935.

Indian customs performed during the annual pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Virgin del Rosario in north central Chile.

Tercero, José. "Christmas in Mexico." *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* 65: 1232-36; December 1931.

Trend, John B. *Mexico: A New Spain with Old Friends*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1940. 185 p.

Christmas celebration in the home of a modern, well-to-do family (p. 53-59).

Uttley, Marguerite. "Christmas: A Holiday in Winter or in Summer." *Journal of Geography* 37: 263-69; October 1938.

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTE

The Cooperative Section of this agency (24 Federal Street, Boston) held a meeting in New York City, November 13, to discuss cooperatives in Latin America. A brief report, prepared by Valery J. Tereshtenko, is as follows:

"The meeting was opened by an introductory statement by Mr. W. P. Everts, president of the Institute. He later asked Mr. J. C. Luitweiler of Bendix, Luitweiler & Co. to be the Chairman of the Conference. Dr. Normano, director of research, delivered a short business report stating that some of the leading persons of the Institute received governmental appointments recently in Washington. My report on 'Cooperatives in Latin America' followed and constituted the main part of the program. It lasted a little over one hour.

"Next on the program was a ten-minute talk

by Dr. Carpenter of the Federal Council of Churches, who told about the experiences which he obtained on his two-week trip to Mexico last summer where he visited the local cooperatives. Mr. W. J. Campbell of the Cooperative League was the last speaker on the program. In his fifteen-minute speech he outlined the importance of the cooperative movement in post-war reconstruction, the necessity to develop closer contacts with the cooperative movement in Latin America, and to further research in this regard both of the Cooperative Project and the Cooperative Section of the Latin American Economic Institute.

"After a ten-minute intermission, the Conference was resumed and a general discussion was held for about an hour. A representative of the International Labour Office participated in it. An idea was discussed to organize a special committee to develop the work and to make better use of the information collected on Latin American cooperatives by the WPA Cooperative Project."

A REQUEST FROM BRAZIL

Thru a visitor to the United States, Mr. Leo Pokorny, we have learned of a need in Brazilian colleges for books and literature explaining the democratic, cultural, geographical, and historical data of North America. Gifts of publications or bibliographies should be sent to Dr. Fraga, principal and superintendent of Colegio Guanabarra, Braca Osorio, Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro and to Dr. Aranha, professor of geography in the same college. Both professors are also interested in arranging for an exchange of students.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ART

The Department of State announces that the President has appointed a committee to advise thru the Division of Cultural Relations regarding the stimulation of artistic interchange among the American republics and the coordination of inter-American art activities in this country. The honorary chairman is Robert W. Bliss (Washington, D. C.); the chairman, Stephan C. Clark (New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art). Other members are: John E. Abbott (New York), George Biddle (Croton-on-Hudson), Rene d'Harnoncourt (Interior Department, Washington, D. C.), Grace M. Morley (San Francisco), Daniel C. Rich (Chicago), George C. Vaillant (Philadelphia), and Mitchell A. Wilder (Colorado Springs).

BOOKS FOR CHILE

Women's organizations in the San Francisco Bay area have sent 2000 school books to Chile. These publications were a part of the baggage of Miss Helen D. Sims, formerly dean of freshman girls at Stanford University. Miss Sims has gone to Chile to engage in educational work in the secondary schools and colleges of that country.

NEWS FROM AMERICA SOUTH

FROM ARGENTINA



Last February Miss Rebecca Barnhart boarded the S.S. Uruguay and set sail for Buenos Aires where for the Argentinian school year she has been principal of the American Grammar and High School. After her leave of absence she will return to her permanent position in Battle Creek, Michigan, as director of pupil personnel and research in the public schools.

A letter received from Miss Barnhart after several months at her interesting work is presented here to AMONG US readers:

"...The first change to which I had to accustom myself was the reverse order of the seasons. School begins here early in March which is the beginning of the fall. Warm weather continues through April and May but in June one begins to feel the winter dampness and cold. The thermometer seldom drops below freezing which sounds mild enough and which is mild while out of doors. However, because of the great humidity and the scarcity of central heating, one experiences greater discomfort inside than in the more severe climates in the States. Coal, which is largely imported, has been rather scarce this winter so the fuel supply has been supplemented by the surplus corn supply. Now that we are in the middle of September men are going without top coats and women are wearing light-weight suits. All the spring flowers are here - narcissus, pansies, sweet peas and tulips. The ivy which covers so many buildings is in full leaf again; the trees are no longer bare, and the roses have started to bloom. Spring is really here and in two months our school will close and the pupils will scatter for their summer vacations during December, January and February.

"The American Grammar and High School is the American section of Colegio Ward which is a missionary school founded years ago under the administration of the Disciple and the Methodist Churches. The American section is now operated under a separate committee. In grades eight to twelve, 40 percent of the pupils were born in the United States and 30 percent were

born here of American parents. The remaining pupils came from 20 different countries. We have refugees from Holland, Belgium and Spain, all of which makes the day's work tremendously interesting. All of the pupils speak both Spanish and English and many of them speak French as well. In my small algebra class eight languages are spoken fluently. These boys and girls have learned their languages, their geography and their history by actual travel. They are splendid examples of the philosophy that 'education is living.' It is a new and enlightening experience to teach our United States history to a group made up of individuals who for the most part have spent only a few years in the States, while others know about it only from their parents or by reading. The reactions are very thought-provoking. We use textbooks imported from the States for all subjects except Spanish. The school tries to keep abreast of the progress in education, in fact, the graduates from here are accepted in all colleges and universities in the States.

"There is one other small American school. All foreign schools and there are many - English, French, German, American - are required to follow each forenoon the course of study for the National Schools through the first six grades. This means using National textbooks, certified Argentine teachers and working completely in Spanish. In the afternoon we may use our own teachers, our own textbooks and speak in English. Other detailed regulations have been put in force recently to help keep vicious propaganda out of the schools. These requirements apply only to the first six grades (primary). It is important that a map of Argentina be in every classroom and that the Argentine Flag and a picture of Domingo Sarmiento, Father of Argentine Education, be on display in every school.

"There are many holidays in this country much to the children's delight. On National Holidays such as Independence Day, July 9, and San Martin's Day, August 15, the pupils must go to their respective schools in the morning long enough to sing the National Hymn and perhaps hear the story of some hero's life. To compensate for this time spent at school on a holiday they sometimes do not have school on the preceding or following day.

"The classroom work is very formal with much dictation on the part of the teacher and much memory work on the part of the pupil. A great deal of homework is required. Even the little first grader is seen proudly walking down the street carrying his little brown suitcase which is filled with work to be done.

"All pupils and teachers as well wear white smocks called guardapolvos. No wrap is

ever worn over them so that the hundreds of boys and girls seen on the streets in their white smocks and with the invariable brown case make a picture not soon forgotten. One Saturday I happened in at a National Primary school when 300 of these 'white smocked boys' were having a very free and noisy time at play. Suddenly there was a great quiet. Each one stopped exactly where he was, much as though he were playing our old game of 'statue.' They remained thus for a few seconds, then at the sound of a bell and with music accompaniment they fell into line - both boys and teachers - and marched in military fashion into their classrooms. Another illustration of the type of discipline is found in the following: An Argentine girl was looking at some pictures of schools in the States. She asked, 'Where are the walls and fences?' When told that there were none she exclaimed, 'But how do you keep the children in school?' In this country each home, each school, each garden is protected by a solid wall or high fence and entrance is only gained by permission of the owner or occupant. Beautiful gardens or lovely lawns may only be glimpsed through bars in the fence or through an occasional gate left open, but in most cases what is beyond forever remains a mystery. So for the boys and girls there is no escape from the classroom or from the playground except via the one gate. This is quite an effective control for those who might have any tendencies to wander.

"National Schools are divided into two general classes, Primary and Secondary. In the Primary schools two years are devoted, if necessary, to the first grade after which the child continues in school through the sixth grade (sexto grado). There are 5 types of Secondary schools: Colegio Nacional which is a five-year course and corresponds to our general high-school course; Normal schools offering either a four-year or a seven-year course in teacher training; Commercial schools - five-year course; Industrial schools giving 4 years of general work and 2 additional years of specialization; Professional schools with 2 years of general work and 3 years of specialization. In order to enter a Secondary school one must be at least 14 years of age, have completed the Primary work and take an examination in the 'fundamentals' which here are considered to be Mathematics and Spanish. As yet there are not enough Secondary schools, so very close grading takes place in these examinations. Progress reports are issued once a month. Marks are given in numbers from one to ten.

"Much that is worthwhile in education is being done here and every day educators are becoming more conscious of their needs. But as in every other nation, money for education is hard to extract. They are providing food and clothing and summer camps for the underprivileged; they are beginning schools for the education of the handicapped, and they have a

splendid program in adult education. We must be ready with any assistance which can be used but we must proffer it with a genuine desire to help and a sincere appreciation of what has already been done. They boast a different heritage, a different culture, and we must temper our advances by that knowledge. Teachers could promote this 'Good Neighbor' idea in a big way by helping the boys and girls to understand other modes of life, by helping them to see that our way may not be the only way, and that an exchange of ideas is better than one-sided giving and receiving. The generation which is now in school is the one which will really be able to break through the wall and form a friendship based on faith and confidence. These people need a little of our free, happy and creative expression, and we need a little of their thoroughness and loyalty to what they believe...."

FROM BRAZIL



In the *Boletim do Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos* of June 1941 is a resumé of the work of this intercultural organization in Brazil during the first six months of 1941. A large part of this report is reproduced here:

"The Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos has steadily increased its work of furthering cultural relations between Brazil and the United States. Seventy-one new members have been added to the enrollment, making a total of 627.

"As this bulletin goes to print, twenty-four Brazilian students have been selected to study in the United States during the scholastic year 1941-42 and it is believed that a few more scholarships still will be offered for the coming year.

"The Student Center which is composed of former and prospective scholarship students, has kept in close contact with visiting professors and students, having given during the past six months a reception for Professor Hardy Osgood's group from Occidental College and a lunch at the Automovel Club for Mr. Douglas Fairbanks while he was in Rio as President Roosevelt's representative and was cooperative in the reception

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of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace group.

"The Reception Committee, so ably presided by Mrs. Lillian Sylvester, has been unusually active receiving the steadily increasing number of visiting Americans both singly and in groups.

"The Art Committee, under the able direction of Dona Maria Francelina B. B. Falcão, promoted several lectures of outstanding interest during this time: Ary Fernandes, 'Williamsburg, the restored colonial city,' Leonora S. Holsapple, 'The North American Women Poets.' An exhibit of colored woodprints from 'The Color Block Printmakers' of the United States met with unusual success, being the first of its kind to be held in Brazil. This committee constantly furnishes information upon Brazilian art, music, etc., when requested by interested parties in the United States or about American art for Brazilians.

"One thousand, four hundred and nineteen books have been circulated from the library which is open from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., except Saturday. The number of books has steadily increased by gifts from members and friends of the Institute and there has been a noticeable interest in the consultation of reference books. As this bulletin goes to print, plans are being made to move to the seventh floor in the same building where a more spacious and attractive installation has been rented. Emphasis will be made in promoting classes in English and Portuguese in the three rooms available for the purpose and the library will be installed in more pleasant surrounding. The new president for the year 1941-42 is Eugenio Gudin."

FROM URUGUAY



The Inter-American Bureau of Information in Montevideo is eager to be of service to organizations in the Americas. The following announcement has been received:

"The rapidity with which present events are changing the world shows the urgent need of the inhabitants of the Three Americas to unite their efforts to preserve, for the future advancement and progress of humanity as a whole, the achievements of civilization in all fields of human activity.

"With this purpose in view and in order to assist persons and institutions engaged in research to collect data of use to them in their work we have organized the Inter-American Bureau of Information.

"In the fields of Art, Science, Philosophy, Letters, History, Political Economy, Industry and Business we can supply, in Spanish, French or English, information, material, books, photographs and clippings produced in or relating to Uruguay; and we can put investigators in contact with Uruguayans engaged in kindred activities.

"Since the Inter-American Bureau of Information was created in a spirit of cooperation rather than for material returns, the terms for its services will be such as to cover the cost of each undertaking."

Inquiries should be addressed to Alvaro A. Araujo, Casilla de Correo 147, Montevideo, Uruguay.

FROM ECUADOR



In response to a request from a member of the staff of the American Legation in Ecuador, Mrs. Hazel J. Tucker has written a letter describing the American School of Quito (Colegio Americano de Quito). Mrs. Tucker is the principal of the school.

"Our school was opened on October 14, 1940 so...we are still in the infancy stage. However, we have grown rapidly for we now have 222 pupils, an increase of 62 students over last year.

"The school is backed financially by the Parents' Cooperative, an organization of all

parents who have purchased shares so that their children may be educated at a lower rate of tuition. The Honorable Galo Plaza, then Minister of National Defense, was the able organizer of the Parents' Cooperative, and he was helped in his endeavors by the Honorable Boaz Long, American Minister to Ecuador. There are nine members of the Board of Education, and these members are elected from among the members of the Parents' Cooperative.

"Since we are private in status, the children must pay tuition, but the tuition rate includes all textbooks and school supplies. Although we are private in status, we still come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

"Our library numbers approximately seven thousand volumes, and represents the work of one year, since one year ago we had only textbooks purchased with our fund of two hundred dollars. The growth has been due to generous gifts from Mrs. Florence Alden McLeod, the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Curtis E. Warren, and the Bronxville High School in New York. One hundred four adults have joined our library in order to enjoy our adult section. The privilege costs them ten sucres (about seventy cents) a year, and they may take books out of the library.

"Both Ecuadoreans and Americans make up our staff of teachers. Five American teachers were brought down this year to replace and supplement our staff.

"The curriculum is the standard American one with the additions of Spanish, and Ecuadorean social studies. The sports program includes baseball, soccer, basketball, track, volleyball, tennis, dancing, and tumbling.

"Last year we started our school with kindergarten and the first six grades. This year we added the first year of secondary. Our plan is to add one year of secondary each year in order to avoid language handicap difficulties.

"Many nationalities are represented in the school. Last year we had fifteen, with the Ecuadoreans predominating of course....Several legations are represented, and the children come from homes where the environment is much more than average. Usually, the fathers are professional people, or hold positions in the government.

"A school president is elected every year by the students who must nominate, campaign, and vote according to all the democratic procedures of an adult election.

"A school newspaper is published once a month, and we have both Spanish and English editors.

"The night classes in Spanish and English for adults were opened on October 20, 1941, and we have more than 60 enrolled at present."

NEA COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

On November 12 the Core Committee met in Washington, D. C., at the call of Chairman Ben Cherrington (Denver). Other members present were: Dr. Rachel Anderson (New York City); Dr. Kenneth Holland (Washington, D. C.); Dr. May Hall James (New Haven, Conn.); and Miss Annie Woodward (Somerville, Mass.).

Mr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the NEA, briefly reviewed the opportunities of the Committee. Dr. Hubbard, NEA director of research, reported that more than 25,000 copies of the bibliography, LATIN AMERICAN BACKGROUNDS, had been sent to elementary and secondary schools. Nearly 50,000 copies of the October issue of the Newsletter, AMONG US, have been similarly distributed.

The Committee hopes to have exhibit materials on display at the San Francisco convention of the American Association of School Administrators (February 1942). Several programs at that convention will be of value to teachers interested in Latin American instruction. Tentative plans were made by the Committee for similar activities at the NEA convention in Denver in the summer of 1942.

The Committee discussed the advisability of preparing a statement on the teaching of international relations in elementary and secondary schools. Dr. Anderson will explore this project. Dr. Holland was asked to investigate the possibilities of holding Latin American conferences in connection with state teachers association meetings. Dr. James agreed to investigate the need for further work at the teachers college level.

The financial limitations of the Committee's budget were discussed. It was agreed that the chairman should point out to the proper authorities the need for further resources if the Committee's activities are to be effective.

It was suggested that advisory members of the Committee should assume responsibility for distributing the Committee's publications and for arousing interest in Latin America in their own communities and states. The possibilities of state courses of study in the Latin American field, of student conferences, and of teachers meetings were all outlined as activities for Advisory Committee members. Members of the Advisory Committee should send their suggestions for the year's work to Chairman Ben Cherrington, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

NEWS FOR THE BOOKSHELF

FREE WORLD, a new monthly magazine devoted to democracy and world affairs, made its appearance in October 1941 with the purpose of giving voice to the leaders of democracy in all parts of the world. The magazine is being issued in Latin America and China as well as in the United States. The honorary board and editorial board of the publication reveal its international character, and articles in the first issue by Cordell Hull, Edouard Benes, Norman Angell, and others gave it an auspicious beginning. Address: Free World, Inc., 55 West 42d Street, New York City. Price 40 cents per issue; \$4 per year.

LANDS OF NEW WORLD NEIGHBORS, by Hans Christian Adamson, is an alliance of the printed page with the radio broadcasts of the School of the Air of the Americas called *New Horizons*. This fascinating text, the dramatization of exploration, natural history, geography, and history of the entire Western Hemisphere, has been written especially for young people and is to be used to supplement the radio series. It is published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42d Street, New York City. The educational edition is \$2.75.

WORLD ALLIANCE NEWS LETTER continues to be a guide to the ethical point of view in the consideration of world unity and peace. It offers a distinct service to study groups. Recent issues contain excellent references to new, inspiring, and informative books. The *News Letter* is published monthly by the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship thru the churches. It is sent to all members. Membership is \$1 with special quantity rates for schools and churches. Address: World Alliance, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE ROMANCE OF RUBBER, a 46-page book on the history, manufacture, and other phases of the rubber industry, is offered to schools for classroom use by the U. S. Rubber Company. The book contains illustrations portraying modern rubber plantations, tire factories, and industrial and household uses of rubber. A copy may be obtained free by any teacher. Write to U. S. Rubber Company Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

GUATEMALA ART CRAFTS, a valuable source of illustrations on Guatemalan life, by Pedro de Lemos, is published by *School Arts Magazine*, 3116 Printers Building, Worcester, Mass. Price \$3.75.

PARA LOS NIÑOS DE AMÉRICA is a little book of Spanish poems for children, written by Gaston Figueira, who has been called "el Tagore de América." A Brazilian review of the poems comments that one of Gaston Figueira's most valuable traits is his love of children and

his enthusiasm for creating fraternity among all American children. This paper-bound book would serve as an excellent reading supplement in the study of the Spanish language in junior and senior high school. It may be procured from the author whose address is: Sr. Gaston Figueira, Calle Magallanes, 1070, Montevideo, América Uruguaya.

Civic groups and study clubs interested in Latin American studies should avail themselves of the materials and research facilities supplied by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. A detailed description of the services available from that Office can be found in the October 1941 issue of *AMONG US*.

CORRESPONDENCIA COMMERCIAL ALDÍA, by Max A. Luria, is an aid especially to those engaged in business and professional correspondence with Latin American people. "This text," states the Preface, "offers high-school and college students who have mastered the basic elements of Spanish a timely and lively content, a stimulus to study, and facts about geography, climate, tastes, and psychology of Latin American people." The book is practical and up to date. Address: Silver, Burdett & Co., Everett Building, 45 East 17th Street, New York City.

THE WHOLE ROUND WORLD is a booklet prepared by the Education Committee of the Greater New York League of Nations Association to meet a long-felt need for material on world interdependence and world cooperation for students of junior high-school age. Written in simple language for Grades VII, VIII, and IX, it reviews the economic and social interdependence of the modern world and the resulting need for world government. Address: League of Nations Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. Single copies 10 cents; special quantity prices.

LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE: REFERENCES TO MATERIAL IN ENGLISH is an annotated bibliography prepared by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union. Released in September 1941, the bibliography serves especially the reader who does not have a command of Spanish or Portuguese but wishes to become acquainted with the literature of Latin America or obtain a glimpse of Latin American life as revealed in literary works. Most of the references listed are available in the average library. Address: Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

HANDS OFF, A HISTORY OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, by Dexter Perkins, is a revaluation of the history of the doctrine in terms of today's emergency. The author, who is professor of history at the University of Rochester, is an international authority on the Monroe Doctrine. Little, Brown and Co. is the publisher: 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Price \$3.50, subject to discount of 20 percent plus postage on orders from schools and teachers using the book professionally.

U. S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES - These mimeographed lists of publications may be obtained free from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. One bibliography deals with trade activities, another with hemisphere defense, and a third with bibliographies on Latin America.

AFTER DEFENSE - WHAT? is a small pamphlet prepared by the National Resources Planning Board. It reviews briefly our present economic status and suggests some of the areas in which planning must take place if certain post-war difficulties are to be avoided. Write to the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

CAMEO - the magazine in simple English for Latin Americans (Autumn issue) has brief articles on the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress; Ecuador's Chief Executive, Dr. Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio; agriculture in the Americas; and art in Guatemala. Altho designed for Latin Americans, this publication should be of use in the United States in Grades IV, V, and VI and the junior high school.

COSTUMES OF SOUTH AMERICA is a recently published portfolio which may serve as a source book for artists, students, libraries, and fashion studios. Large, hand-stenciled drawings in full color give a complete picture of the fabrics, colors, and line of the authentic types of South American costumes from the picturesque native dress worn by Indians of the Brazilian jungles to the "manto" of the elegant belles of Santiago. The forty drawings are by Edouard Halouze. Address: French and European Publications, Inc., 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price \$20. With eight additional plates of textiles and accessory detail, \$25.

INTER-ALLIED REVIEW, a monthly publication of the Inter-Allied Information Centre, is intended as a "means of recording for the use of editors, writers, radio commentators, teachers, and libraries, material which is otherwise difficult of access regarding the struggle of the Allies against aggression and for world freedom." Each issue contains reprints of important articles and speeches, texts of official documents, and factual summaries of

information gathered from wide sources. The Centre is officially supported by the governments of Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Greece, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and the "France Forever" Committee. Address: Inter-Allied Information Centre, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Single copies 10 cents.

LATIN AMERICAN SONGS - FOR UNISON AND TWO-PART SINGING WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENTS is a brochure compiled and edited by David Stevens. Texts are in English. Address: C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. The price is 50 cents.

THE AMERICAS - A COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SECONDARY SCHOOL has been prepared and published by W. Harry Snyder. The course was tested at Demonstration High School, State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J. Address the author, State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J.

FILMS AND SLIDES ON LATIN AMERICA is a list available thru the Pan American Union. Address: Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR INTER-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP is a loan packet available to students and teachers in junior and senior high schools. Address the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE TEACHER AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS is a 24-page document, prepared by the Committee on Materials of Instruction of the American Council on Education. It outlines a point of view for teachers in this country during the present crisis and suggests methods which may aid them in meeting the challenges which newspapers, radio, and movies throw into the classroom. The price is 10 cents a copy. Address: (same as following item).

AMERICAN ISOLATION RECONSIDERED (prepared by the same committee as the above publication) is a 200-page resource unit which traces the history of American neutrality from 1793 to 1941 and points out the issues involved in the decisions we have faced about peace and war in 1812, 1914, and 1941. It includes more than 60 pages of the original documents related to these issues from the neutrality proclamation of 1793 to President Roosevelt's message to Congress in July 1941. These materials are invaluable to teachers and students in considering the present and future status of American policy. The publication also contains a section suggesting activities for teachers and students and a compact classified bibliography. It sells at 50 cents a copy. Both this and *The Teacher and International Relations* mentioned above can be obtained from the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

LATIN AMERICA, by William L. Schurz, is a new book of real interest. Backed by thirty years of travel, observation, and study the author presents the permanent elements in Latin American life, stressing at the same time the trends away from traditional patterns. The seven parts of this 378-page book deal with the land, history, people, government, economy, international relations, and the "way of life" of the Latin American peoples. The publisher is E. P. Dutton and Co., 286-302 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price \$3.75.

The November *Bulletin* of the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace carried a complete memorandum of the analysis of the Atlantic Charter (Roosevelt-Churchill 8-Point Statement) by Bertram Pickard, former chairman of the International Consultative Group, Geneva, Switzerland, and for fourteen years secretary of the Friends Center in that city. Address: Commission To Study the Organization of Peace, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

OUR WORLD TRADE IN 1940, the 81st quarterly issue of the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is a 32-page research bulletin. It is devoted to the value and volume of principal exports and imports between the United States and chief foreign markets. Address: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF OUR OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS is a valuable little economic textbook prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is a revision of a similar booklet issued in 1930, surveying the economic resources of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Panama Canal Zone, and other island possessions. Address: Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The October issue of LAS AMERICAS, a monthly newspaper for students of Spanish, was primarily devoted to the Republic of Haiti. The November issue devotes its main articles to Paraguay. Address: LAS AMERICAS, 98-09 - 65th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y. Single copies 10 cents.

The Latin American Economic Institute, which has been mentioned on page 7 of this issue of the newsletter, announces three new publications issued by the Brazilian Section of the Institute: THE ECONOMIC IDEAS OF GETULIO VARGAS, by John F. Normano; AN ECONOMIST'S PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES IN BRAZIL, also by John F. Normano; A BRIEF SURVEY OF POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES, by A. Curtis Wilgus. Address: Latin American Economic Institute, Room 401, 24 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

THE ECONOMIC DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE is a new study of the Latin American Economic Institute of Boston, the contents of which have been prepared by eight authorities. Address: Latin American Economic Institute, Room 401, 24 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. Price \$1.50.

From O. M. Ott, 2 West 16th Street, New York City, can be obtained a catalog of books published on Latin America by United States publishers. Weekly notice of new books will be sent upon request. A special catalog in October 1941 is entitled ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIAN CIVILIZATION, CONQUEST AND COLONIZATION, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES, TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. A more recent list is A CHECKLIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 1940 ON MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY is a pamphlet of the Education and National Defense Series, prepared for teachers of the United States by the U. S. Office of Education. It is intended as a teacher's guide on inter-American relations and contains suggestions for both methods and content in the teaching of hemisphere solidarity. Address: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 15 cents.

PUBLIC POLICY IN A WORLD AT WAR, November 1941, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia), is a series of essays under the headings: Public Policy; The World from 1918 to 1938; The United States in the World Today; A Nation at War; The United States in Relation to the Present War; Reconstruction: Problems and Prospects; and the Enigma of Adaptation. These lectures represent part of the Graduate Study Course in Public Policy in a World at War, University of Michigan Summer Session. Price \$2.

ECONOMIC DEFENSE OF LATIN AMERICA by Percy W. Bidwell, published by World Peace Foundation, 1941, is one of a series of booklets under the title: "America Looks Ahead." The author argues against the possibility of complete hemisphere self-sufficiency. At the same time it is necessary for the United States to continue to relieve economic stresses in Latin America. Address: World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. Paper edition, price 25 cents.

LET'S HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB, published by the World Citizenship Committee of the Colorado Education Association, offers a brief history of high-school club work in Colorado, suggestions as to how to form a club, and guides to sources of information and materials. Address communications to Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

PRACTICAL SPANISH HANDBOOK is a 44-page booklet listing the 3500 most popular words and phrases. It is edited by Ben F. Crowson, Jr., whose extensive travel in Latin America serves as a basis for the work. Address: Pan American Educational Center, 518 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Price 50 cents; discounts allowed to bookstores and teachers ordering quantities.

BOLETÍN LINOTÍPICO, a Spanish language newspaper, is published by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and distributed free thruout Latin America. The director is Mario P. de Costa, 29 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Future reference is expected in this journal to the bibliography LATIN AMERICAN BACKGROUNDS, prepared by the NEA Research Division and announced in the October issue of AMONG US.

PICTUROLS IN TEACHING SPANISH have been announced by the Society for Visual Education, Inc., 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. This set of picturols contains over 300 illustrations with pertinent Spanish script. They are designed to form a basis for conversation and dramatization. Each unit sells for \$2; complete set of ten units, \$18.50.

RECORDS OF LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC - the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., has a leaflet listing phonograph records of the national anthems of Latin American countries and other representative styles of Latin American music. If your local dealer cannot help you, address communications to the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. (Educational Department), Camden, N. J.

PAN AMERICAN ART - The November issue of THE PAN AMERICAN (Magazine of the Americas) reproduces five samples of the printmaker's art. This magazine (in English) is suitable for high-school libraries. It contains news notes, brief articles, and illustrations. Address the magazine at 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL in its November issue provides its concluding section of an annotated bibliography of instructional methods. A number of citations deal with the teaching of Spanish. The Journal, published by the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers, may be obtained for \$2 per year by addressing Ferdinand F. Di Bartolo, 284 Hoyt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA is an interesting series of nine reprints from the *Monthly Labor Review*. These reprints deal with such topics as social insurance, wages, hours of work, legal restrictions on employment of aliens, and similar topics. Would be useful particularly in social studies classes at the high-school level. Address: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL BOOK REVIEWS

In response to a request by the editors of AMONG US, publishers have submitted copies of their books about Latin America for review. These reviews by Mildred Small Allen and Frank W. Hubbard are an attempt to state an unbiased opinion of the value of the books to teachers.

For the same reasons that newspapers are popular in the United States, so will many enjoy the reportorial style of INSIDE LATIN AMERICA by John Gunther. This book of 478 text pages was recently the selection of one of the book clubs. It follows the same general pattern of the author's INSIDE EUROPE and INSIDE ASIA, both widely read.

Mr. Gunther very wisely opens his volume with a map of Latin America south of the Rio Grande, so that the reader may follow the author's 18,938-mile trip.

Chapter 1 gives a brief review of certain general historical, racial, and economic factors. Chapter 2 summarizes Axis penetration and the problem of national defense. Chapters 3 thru 7 deal with Mexico; then come chapters on Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Chapter 27 discusses the defense problem in the islands of the Caribbean. Puerto Rico is next revealed as "Our Orphan Island" in a frank manner which should be both shocking and beneficial to most Americans. Haiti and Santo Domingo are visited in Chapter 29, then a chapter on Cuba. The final chapter on "What To Do About It" is a review of the book and challenge to the future. The last pages contain a bibliography and an index.

In dealing with each country Mr. Gunther uses about the same pattern. Usually his presentation revolves around the key political figures whom he interviewed. He also gives a running account of political events, economic and social movements, racial problems, American imperialism, and the Fifth Column. His style is usually matter-of-fact and candid. As he hews his way along, Mr. Gunther often sends the chips flying in all directions. Dictators who kill their political opponents are called murderers. Bad economic tactics on the part of the United States are not glossed over. The conclusion is that things are more hopeful than many would lead us to believe. As long as North Americans recognize their mistakes and refuse to repeat them there is hope of genuine hemisphere solidarity.

Anyone familiar with publications of the Foreign Policy Association, Stuart Chase, and others will see that Mr. Gunther has borrowed freely. This fact he frankly acknowledges and in many instances he performs a useful service by his cogent style. One can't help being disappointed at times by some evidence of hurried

(Continued from page 15)

writing and an unnecessary flare for salty adjectives. It is doubtful that Pan American relations are improved by speaking of the "coppery" complexion of one statesman or of the marked resemblance to Groucho Marx of another.

The book is distributed by Harper and Brothers, New York City, for \$3.50 per copy.

F.W.H.

For those who enjoy a swift, readable portrait of a nation CHILE, LAND OF PROGRESS will be a satisfaction. In it Earl P. Hanson has captured the dramatic and the significant in his interpretation of the land, its people, and their dynamic national life.

Chile is divided physically into parts which embrace varying types of life - the Atacama Desert of the north, fertile agricultural lands of the center, and forests and grazing lands of the south. Hastily but with sympathy and appreciation Mr. Hanson suggests what these physical conditions have meant to the growth and changes of population during the past century. He presents a swift panorama of the history of Chile from the early sixteenth century to the present: centuries during which Europeans slowly defeated the resistance of the strong Araucanian Indians, setting up feudal estates; later centuries thru which Chile developed a place for herself in world trade and under Bernardo O'Higgins and others wrested herself free from Spain to set out on a march - however unsteady and erratic - toward social justice, freedom, and social equality. With this national evolution developed three fairly distinct social classes generally described in the book as the aristocracy, the workers, and the middle class. Interesting is the observation of the character of the modern government under the new constitution of 1925 and the Popular Front of today led by President Aquirre Cerda.

In Chile artistic life is beginning to come into its own. For decades and centuries painting, literature, music, dance, and the arts have been maintained largely by polished aristocrats who imported them from Europe. These, says Mr. Hanson, are now awakening in Chile with the stimulation common to all the Western Hemisphere - a struggle to take on their own individual shape and to produce a truly American higher culture.

The government is now directly planning industrial expansion in Chile to lessen imports, supply domestic needs, and produce export materials. Abundant resources - fish brought by the Humboldt Current from the Antarctic, lumber, nitrate, copper, oil, manganese, coal, and iron - are helping the nation find its place in world trade. One of her greatest economic problems is the domestic agricultural problem of ownership of the land by a few.

Education separated from politics is, according to the author's observations, more than keeping pace with social and economic changes; it is leading the way. No longer is it fashionable or necessary to seek an education in Paris, and Chile is offering the people more schools, a practical curriculum, better faculties, and financial assistance for worthy students. Chile has not by any means won victory in the long struggle for economic security and social equality. She does lead all countries of Latin America in social legislation, and no matter what turn affairs may take she can never return to the same feudal state from which she emerged only a few decades ago.

A book so swift and sweeping cannot give more than an acquaintance with the characteristics encountered. For deep analysis one would have to seek another source, but this work does serve the busy person who has limited time and directs himself to serious reading.

Reynal and Hitchcock is the publisher. The book contains 201 pages and is priced at \$1.75.

M.S.A.

A decided contrast to the above-mentioned book is J. Fred Rippey's work, THE CARIBBEAN DANGER ZONE, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1940. Here is the product of deep, analytical study, of scholarship and research in the history of a vital part of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Rippey is professor of Latin American history at the University of Chicago. In true professional style his book contains running footnotes which serve as a rich bibliography - either indicating the sources of his information or advising as to sources of further facts.

This history of the Caribbean Danger Zone includes both diplomatic and capitalistic efforts. It begins with a detailed account of the interest of the United States and European nations - especially France, England, the Netherlands, and Germany - in the interoceanic communications and continues with frankness and fair-mindedness to review the dealings of our government and our capitalists with the countries of the Caribbean.

Perhaps the greatest service this work offers is perspective with regard to the recent acquisition by the United States of new naval bases and the present totalitarian threat, which Professor Rippey sees as imminent and real. If the story of relations with South American countries is a sorry one - as it surely seems in many an instance - the present is none too soon for confessions on the part of all concerned. Professor Rippey firmly believes in the potentialities of a united Western Hemisphere which can cooperate economically, organize in such a manner as to strengthen the devotion of the people to democracy, and increase the people's determination to defend themselves against aggression from overseas.

M.S.A.